

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, April 3. 1705.

FROM what has been said relating to our Manufactures, I come to Answer an Objection, which some People form into a Maxim of Trade, That it is our Interest to have our Manufactures made as Cheap as possible.

Th is they back with some Arguments, that are seemingly very forcible : As,

1. Cheapness, Causes, Consumption, and we should sell the more.

2. We are Underfold Abroad, for want of this Particular.

3. Our Neighbours are Encourag'd to Erect Manufactures among themselves, because ours are so Dear.

I make no Question to go through this Difficult Point, and at least show,

1. That 'tis not our Interest to sink the Price of the Labour of our Poor, tho' our Manufactures were to be made the Cheaper.

2. That our Manufactures may be made Cheaper than they are, without it.

3. That our Manufacture would maintain it self as it now stands, if some other Mismanagements of Trade, were not its Obstruction more than the Dearness of its Price, in spite of all the Lower, Cheaper, or Differing Manufactures, Foreign Countries may Erect.

'Tis true, these are Nice and Difficult Cases, and must be attempted with more than ordinary Caution : But I proceed to the Particulars.

1. I say, It is not our Interest to sink the Price of Labour.

The Price of Labour in *England*, is allow'd to Exceed all the Nations in the World ; there is no Place in the World that I can Learn, the *American* Colonies excepted, where a Poor Man, by his meer Labour, can earn or gain equal Sums of Money as in *England*.

Upon this great Foundation, are built several of the most Capital Articles of the Nations present Felicity, which, if this was overthrown, would sink as naturally, as the Consequence obeys the Cause.

Wages like Exchanges, Rise and Fall as the Remitters and Drawers, the Employers and the Workmen Ballance one another.

The Employers are the Remitters, the Workmen are the Drawers ; if there are more Employers than Workmen, the Price of Wages must rise, because the Employer wants the Work to be done, more than the Poor Man wants to do it ; if there are more Workmen than Employers, the Price of Labour falls, because the Poor Man wants his Wages, more than the Employer wants to have his Business done.

Trade, like all Nature, most obsequiously obeys the Great Law of Causes and Consequence ; and this is the Occasion, why even all the greatest Articles of Trade follow ; and, as it were, pay Homage to this seemingly Minute

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and Inconsiderable thing, *The Poor Man's Labour*.

I omit with some pain, the many very Useful Thoughts that occur on this Head, to preserve the Brevity I owe to the limited Size of this Paper; but I cannot but note, how far from hence it appears, That the Glory, the Strength, the Riches, the Trade, and all that's Valuable in a Nation, as to its Figure in the World, depends upon the Number of its People, be they never so Mean or Poor; the Consumption of Manufactures encreases the Manufacturers, the Number of Manufacturers encrease the Consumption; Provisions are consum'd to feed them, Land Improv'd, and more Hands Employ'd to furnish Provision; all the Wealth of the Nation, and all the Trade is produc'd by Numbers of People: But of this by the way.

The Price of Wages not only Determines the Difference between the Employer and the Workmen, but it rules the Rates of every Market, if Wages grows high, Provisions rise in Proportion, and I humble conceive it to be a Mistake in those People, who say, Labour in some Parts of *England* is Cheap, because Provisions are Cheap; but 'tis plain, Provisions are Cheap there, because Labour is Cheap; and Labour is Cheaper in those Parts, than in others, because being remoter from *London*, there is not that Extraordinary Disproportion between the

Work, and the Number of Hands, there are more Hands, and consequently Labour Cheaper.

'Tis plain, to any observing Eye, that there is an Equal Plenty of Provisions, in several of our South and Western Counties, as in *Yorkshire*, and rather a greater; and, I believe, I could make it out, That a Poor Labouring Man may live near as Cheap in *Kent* or *Sussex*, as in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; and yet in *Kent*, a Poor Man shall Earn from 7 to 9 Shillings a Week, and in the North 4 Shillings, or perhaps less; the Difference is plain in this, That in *Kent* there is a greater want of People in Proportion to the Work there, than is in the North.

And this, on the other hand, makes the People of our Northern Counties spread themselves so much to the South, where Trade, War, and the Sea, carrying off so many, there is a greater want of Hands.

And yet 'tis plain, there is Labour for the Hands which remain in the North, or else the Country would be Depopulated, and the People come all away to the South to seek Work; and even in *Yorkshire*, where Labour is Cheapest, the People can gain more by their Labour, than in any of the Manufacturing Countries of *Germany*, *Italy*, or *France*, and live much better.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

NO Violence without some Oppression, either is, or may be reasonably made an *English* Proverb; the Truth of which, is abundantly seen in the following Letter.

Gentlemen of the Scandal. Club,

I Having some Business at the Fleet-Prison, last Friday Night, and staying a little longer than ordinary there, my Friend was unwilling to let me come away that Night; so that, with much Persuasion, I concluded to stay all Night: About Three a Clock in the Morning, there came Coll. Leighton, with his Gang, who when had got in, declared himself Warden, and set a Watch at the Door, being Countables, &c. and they would let none come in, or go out, until Yesterday that the Lord Mayor came, at which time I got out.

Gentlemen, I am a Corporal in the Army, and should have Embark'd along with the Duke of Marlborough, but being Detain'd there, and could not send out, to let my Friends know how it was with me, am inform'd, an Order is put or putting out, to take me for Deserting, which makes me fearful of my Life. Pray, Dear Gentlemen, give me your Advice, and what is most proper to do in this Deplorable Condition, in your next Review which comes out: Also, how I may Recover Damage of those that deny'd to let me come out. From March 28.

1705.

Your Admirer, &c.

W. Strong.

Once more, Pray do not fail of giving me your Advice in your next Review.

Id. W. S.

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The Society unwilling to Enter into the Dispute about the *Fleet-Prison*, at least till they are arriv'd to a more perfect Knowledge of the Particulars, and the State of the Case on both sides, resolv'd only to meddle with the Case in hand.

But while they were Debating about it, they were Disturb'd by a great Noise without, and the Disturbance appearing to be from a Fellow that very Importunately demanded to speak with the Society upon Matters of the highest Importance, he was ordered to be let in; when appearing out of Breath, and in a great Heat, he told them, he was come to tell them Sad and Dreadful News; and being Enquir'd of, What it was? He Answer'd, HER MAJESTY'S FLEET WAS TAKEN. The Society were exceedingly surpriz'd at first, but presently apprehending the PUN, and that it was meant of Coll. Leighton's seizing the *Fleet-Prison*, as above, they laid by the Jest, and proceeded to the Story: And resolv'd,

1. The Oppression is Casual, the Debate lies difficult enough to be Decided between Coll. Leighton, and his Antagonists; and they are of Opinion, he will find it hard to get Satisfaction from either side.

2. The Honest Corporal, they Conceive, can be in no danger of his Life, as a Deserter; for he need but produce proper Vouchers of the Violence offered him; and no doubt his Service will be accepted still in the Army, and the Casualty taken no notice of.

3. Withal they Advise him, whenever he goes again, to see his Friend in a Prison, whether it be a He Friend, or a She Friend, he should have a care how he stays to be Lock'd up, lest when the Queen's Affairs call for him, he should not get out.

Gentlemen,

Your Opinion is humbly desired on the following Question.

"Whether a Person being Born Deaf and Dumb, is Capable of Learning to Write, and Understand *English* to Perfection, or the Language of his Native Country whatsoever it be? It's meant by perfectly, as well as any Body that has not been brought up to other Literature, as *Latin, Greek, &c.*

Your Thoughts and Judgment of it, in Answer to this; will at least end the Disputes of two of my

Friends. If it can't alter their Faith about it, as they (both professing an Extraordinary Deference and Respect for your Society) have promised it shall; concluding, that your Opinion, which way soever it's given, will alter one of them: Therefore pray let it have a Private Answer, if you don't think fit to Honour it with a Place in the Publick Advice from your Club, I am Gentlemen,

Febr. 13.

Your very Humble Servant,

17c^d.

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The Opinion of the Society on this Matter, seems to be precluded by the Word to *Perfection*, which they think needless to the Matter; as to the Question, that Word omitted, they Answer in the Affirmative, because Daily Examples testify for it; nor is the Explication sufficient, for that they can be taught to Understand every Critical part of the Speech, which Custom readily instructs our Common People is, next to impossible; but that they may arrive to great Improvements in it, under the Unhappiness we speak of, is certain; and there are Examples of it, now living, several Gentlemen being able to Hunt, play at Cards, Tables, Chess, Answer, and know the meaning of other Peoples Letters, and do several things which most People before would have thought Impracticable.

But one remarkable Story, pertinent to this purpose, they cannot omit, which, if any one doubts the Truth of, they may have sufficient Proof of at the Printers of this Paper; viz. Of a Man, Born Deaf and Dumb, who Serv'd as an Apprentice to Mr. H—— a Printer in St. John's-Lane.

In the first place, this Man arriv'd to a Perfection in the Silent Language, or Talking with his Fingers.

In the next place, he learn'd to Write without Teaching, and wrote a good Hand, and good Sense.

And lastly, which is yet more admirable, he arriv'd to the Top of the Trade, and was a very good Compositor, and a rare Workman, tho' he Dy'd before his Time was Expired.

This Story might of it self be a full Answer to the Question here sent: And for the farther Proof of the Truth of Fact, they Refer the Reader as above.

THE Gentlemen who sent a Letter, Sign'd *Phylantropos*, have a Letter left for them a Directed.

AN Answer to *Tentamen Medicinale*: With an Account, Of several Eminent Apothecaries Medicines lately condemn'd at the College as Unwholesome and wanting their best Ingredients: Of the List of the College, Printed by the Apothecaries, with Marks to distinguish which Physicians will betray the Patients to them, and which not: Of an Apothecary's Bill of 3*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*. in Physick taken in one Day; by which it is clearly prov'd, That the Apothecaries, and their Physicians and Patients are the Sharpers, and Sweeteners, and Cullies in the common Practice. Sold by A. Koper, at the Black-Boy in Fleetstreet. Price Bound 1*s*. 6*d*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragrancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart cheerful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalleled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. Allcrafter, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Sealed up, at 2*s*. 6*d*. a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: A most excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face, &c. rendering the Skin surprisingly white and clear: It takes away all Hardness, Tan, Sunburn, or other Discolourings: All Morpewes, Scurfs, Freckles, Lentils, &c. tho' of never so long standing, speedily heals chop'd Lips, Pimples, or other Breakings-out in the Skin, after an admirable manner. Gives such a delicate, pure, clear, natural lustre to the Face and Hands, &c. that nothing in Nature can possibly exceeds it; yet leaves no darnish, but is wholly free from all pernicious Ingredients, as Mercury, &c. being pure sweet, clean, harmless and transparently clear; 'tis found, by many Years Experience, to make the Skin so incomparably pure, fine and soft; and so frees from all Defilements and Defects whatsoever, that it leaves no room for any thing of the like kind to come after it. For Bruises by Falls, &c. Aches and Pains even of the Gout or Rheumatism, it's a present Sovereign Remedy. Sold at Mr. Stevon's a Pin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street, and at Mr. Parker's Bookseller, at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal Exchange, at 3*s*. 6*d*. a Bottle, with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in the World in the Moon: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Just Publish'd,

Copernicans of all Sorts, convicted: By proving, That the Earth hath no Diurnal or Annual Motion, as is supposed by Copernicans, from the Beginning of the World to this Day. As also, That their Hypothesis is Astronomically, Philosophically, and Sensibly False, to all Impartial Apprehensions. To which is annexed, A Treatise of the Magnet: As also how to find the Annual Variation of the Compass, at Land and Sea, Mathematically demonstrated, by a Process Unknown before, for the Improvement of Navigation. Illustrated with Sculptures. By the Honourable Edward Howard, of Berks. Printed for Jeffery Wale, at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1705.

Lately Published,

Hulibras; in three Parts, price 6*s*. N. B. The first Part is Printed according to the first Edition; Corrected by himself. And there is likewise added to this Edition, of the first Part, the Life of the Author, and some New Illustrations. Printed for George Sambridge in Little Britain.

Just publish'd,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

Whereas several Advertisements are Published in the Name of *Susannah Kirlow*, pretending she is Entrusted with the Secret of preparing the Famous Medicine of Dr. Thomas Kirlow Deceased, These are to give Notice, That the said Dr. Kirlow, left the Secret with his Son John Kirlow, and with him only, which Son Practis'd the same, Exclusive of all Pretenders, above Seven Years; and Dying, left the same to his Widow, who has Successfully Practis'd it for above 18 Months. Since which Time, and Envyng the Success of the said Widow, as well as to make Prize of the Ignorant Patients, another has pretended to the Secret aforesaid, making use of the Name of *Susannah Kirlow*, tho' Ancient and almost Blind; the Ignorance and Uncertainty of whose Preparations is such, as that several have been Cur'd by this *Mary Kirlow*, after they have, without Effect, made use of their Surreptitious Preparation. The said *Mary Kirlow* is removed from the Glass-Lantern in *Flough-Tard* (which House the other Pretenders have now taken, in hopes it may recommend their Practice) and now lives at the Golden-Ball in *Hand-Court* over against *Turn-stile*, in *Holbourn*, where all People may see the Original Authority of Dr. Kirlow, and its proper Succession to the present Practitioner.